



## UP-TO-DATE FASHIONS IN FALL AND WINTER SUITS.

The materials are fancy Wosteds and English Tweeds, in up and down stripes prescribed by fashion. With either single or double breasted coats; vests single breasted with notched collar; double breasted with plain or silk faced lapels. The cut of these suits is jaunty, and

**You must see them to realize  
all the goodness that they em-  
body in tailoring and finish.**

## NEW NECKWEAR.

We have just received a new lot of ties, including Imperials, Four-in-hand, Tecks, Band-bows and Club-house Ties.

## THE NEW HAT

We show this fall is a decided improvement over that of last season, both in style and quality. See them.

**DAUGHERTY, HELMAN & CO.**  
EXCLUSIVE CLOTHIERS.

## ED. WEST WRITES

ABOUT THE FARMS AND FARMERS  
OF THE EAST.

How the Country was Settled and how it has grown.—The Idea that Farming is on the Decline is not True.—What Dr. Hillis Says.

New London, Conn., August 12, 1899.

Editor Enterprise: Mrs. West and myself have recently returned from a drive into the country to see how the farmers are getting along in this part of the world. It has often been said by people in the west that the land in Connecticut and Massachusetts as well as other eastern states, is so poor that it would not raise white beans. There is a little truth in this remark, and I think you will find it to be true in some parts of the west. The common notion that the agriculture of New England is on the decline is not altogether true in my judgement. As you drive around among the farmers you will find many clean, well tilled fields, snug barns and good sheds, ample and cozy houses and to all appearances a happy people.

Their houses in most cases have been paid for from the land. The old houses have been used as long as they were fit to live in, and in many places new ones have been built, with nice looking porches and large panes of glass are often substituted for six-by-eight lights.

You must remember that the early settlers of these New England States were obliged to settle here, for they hadn't the means to go elsewhere to locate and they were obliged to put this land under the plow at an early day and it is a wonder to me how they have succeeded as well as they have among the rocks and hills of this country. One thing is true of them, they look out in time for winter, their corn is husked in good season. The potatoes are in the cellar and they have plenty of pumpkins under the shed. The loose boards are all nailed on, the farm implements are under cover, the sheep and cattle are well bedded on the sunny side of the barn or shed.

It is quite often the case that New England farmers and merchants hold mortgages on western land. Their difficulties have made them industrious and careful, and which would be a great help to many a farmer in the west.

A little more than two years ago Mrs. West and myself spent some time in the town of Ludlow, near Springfield, where I lived until a boy about 13 years of age and then went to Ohio with my father's family, so you can see that I am somewhat acquainted with this part of the country, and what I have said about the farms of Connecticut will hold true of the farms in

Massachusetts, and I am sure I do not know where in the wide world a person would go to find a better farming country than it on either side of the Connecticut river, between Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., a distance of twenty-five miles. The farming is now mostly stock raising and dairying. Tobacco has been a leading crop and it is still much grown.

Then another thing, this country seems to be filled, pretty near full of manufacturing, which gives the farmers a good hand market for everything that they can raise.

I was in the city of New London one day and I saw a farmer drive into town. I was in no hurry and took a little time to talk with him and inquired how the farmers were getting along in his neighborhood. He said, I think we are getting along pretty well. I asked him what he was peddling, he said, milk at six cents per quart. Well, said I, you must have a good bank account by this time. He laughed and went on peddling.

The question is sometimes discussed by city and village people about farmers moving into town. O yes, they say, we would like to have them come, if they are not out of the woods yet now let me say to such ones, go slow and let us see what statistics show about farmers. Why is it that our leaders and most successful business men in the cities, usually come from the farm? It is probable the habits of industry, endurance and economy, necessary on the farm insures success in the city.

Dr. Hillis says a recent census of our large eastern cities showed that ninety-four per cent of its leading citizens were brought up on a farm. An examination of one hundred representative men of Chicago showed that 85 per cent were raised in the country, and this is not all: seventeen of our twenty-three presidents came from the farm. In closing this letter I want to say to the farmers of the east and of the west, let us press forward in well doing. The spirit of the times has changed very much in the last year. Money is more plenty and at lower rates of interest than it was. Land is slowly but surely advancing in price and the spirit of complaining is giving way to confidence and content. It is wonderful how suddenly prosperity disappeared after Cleveland's last election and how soon it reappeared when the republican administration came into power again.

I must close this letter for I fear that it is already too long.

Very truly yours,

Edward West.

Quickly cure constipation and rebuild and invigorate the entire system—never gripe or nauseate—DeWitt's Little Early Bitters. J. W. Houghton.

## RESURRECTED BOGIES.

The Anti-Expansion Cry Dates From Jefferson's Day.

### PAST EFFORTS TO STOP PROGRESS.

The Reasons Now Urged Against Retaining the Philippines Are but Repetitions of Those Given Against Every Acquisition of Territory Since the Organization of the Union.

A story is told of a physician who, as a joke, told a bright boy who was bothering him, to go to a closet, in which the doctor kept a skeleton, and help himself to candy. When the boy opened the door the grinning skeleton, with a candle lighting up its hideous jaws, swung into view. He fled precipitately.

A few weeks afterward the doctor's assistant, who was convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever, was sitting by the door on a bright day, wearing his winter overcoat with the collar turned up. He was hollow-eyed and very pale. As the same boy came by he called to him: "Here, my boy, do an errand for me."

"No sirree," answered the boy, shying off. "You can't fool me the second time. I know you, if you have got your clothes on!"

The people of America can't be fooled by the "bogies" arguments of the past, resurrected for the present day service of the anti-expansionists, even if they are directed against the acquisition of the Philippines. Instead of Louisiana, California or Alaska, as they have been heretofore. Solomon said: "There is nothing new under the sun." There are some things more antiquated than others. About the reasons urged against the retention of the Philippines there is an odor of decay that makes it impossible to mistake them for a new product.

It is highly amusing to the student of history to hear Democrats in and out of conventions talk about the duty of the United States "to adhere to the traditional policy" of anti-expansion. There is no such thing. There is no traditional policy of anti-expansion. The history of the United States has been one of continuous expansion for a century. To oppose expansion is to oppose the "traditional policy" of the fathers.

The territory originally included in the 13 states contained only 827,844 square miles, with a coast line of 1,560 miles.

In 1803, 14 years after the adoption of the constitution of the United States, began the "traditional policy" of expansion. It was then that President Jefferson, the alleged father of Democracy, through Mr. Livingston, our minister to France, purchased Louisiana, whose territory aggregated 1,171,931 square miles, for \$15,000,000, from France. With this territory there came to the United States about 125,000 population, 40,000 of whom were negro slaves.

President Jefferson at first thought an amendment to the constitution was necessary to authorize the acquisition; but he ultimately concluded it was not and the territory was acquired, annexed, and the inhabitants became subject to the United States without amending the constitution.

During the discussion in congress regarding this expansion policy, Representative Griswold of Connecticut said:

It is not consistent with the spirit of a republican form of government that its territory should be exceedingly large; for, as you extend your limits you increase the difficulties arising from a want of that similarity of customs, habits and manners so essential for its support. . . . The vast and unmanageable extent which the accession of Louisiana will give the United States, the consequent dispersion of our population, and the destruction of that balance which it is so important to maintain between the eastern and western states, threaten at no very distant day the subversion of our Union.

Here we find the origin of the reasons against acquiring the Philippines: "Not consistent with the spirit of a republican form of government" to increase its territory. To do so is to "increase the difficulties arising from a want of that similarity of customs, habits and manners, so essential for its support." The territory would be "unmanageable;" our people would be "dispersed," the balance of the Union would be destroyed.

Representative Griffin of Virginia said in opposing the acquisition of Louisiana:

I fear the effect of the vast extent of our empire. I fear the effects of the increased value of labor, the decrease in the value of lands and the influence of climate upon our citizens who should migrate thither. I fear that this Eden of the New World (Louisiana Territory) will prove a cemetery for the bodies of our citizens.

There we find a fear of the evil effects of "imperialism;" the evil effects on labor, and the evil effects of the climate on our citizens, all of which are now urged against the acquisition of the Philippines.

Representative Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts argued vehemently against the acquisition of Louisiana on constitutional grounds, going so far as to say that in doing so, "the bonds of the Union are virtually dissolved." In discussing the matter he said: "War, sir, I have already heard of as

states, and some say there will be more. I have also heard that the mouth of the Ohio will be far to the east of the center of the contemplated empire. You have no authority to throw the rights and liberties and property of this people into 'hotch pot' with the wild men on the Missouri, nor with the mixed, though more respectable race of Anglo-Hispano-Gallo-Americans, who bask on the sands in the mouth of the Mississippi. . . . Do you suppose the people of the northern and Atlantic states will, or ought to, look on with patience, and see representatives and senators from the Red river and the Missouri pouring themselves upon this and the other floor, managing the concerns of a seaboard 15,000 miles, at least, from their residence?"

What a harmless bogey this has proved to be! It is difficult to suppress a smile as we read these prophecies and contrast them with American history from the acquisition and annexation of the Louisiana territory till today. It seems like a huge joke to the citizens of the great state carved out of that territory, which includes Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Today the same objection that Mr. Quincy urged against the acquisition of Louisiana territory, from which Nebraska was carved, is being urged by William Jennings Bryan against the Philippines, viz: That the territory should not be acquired and annexed because the inhabitants are not competent to share in the government.

The United States, however, did enter upon the policy of expansion at that time. This country did not ask France to take back the Louisiana territory and return to us the \$15,000,000 given for it. The objections proved to be more imaginary than real. The United States patriotically and wisely grappled with the problems involved, and solved them in a manner that has contributed in an immeasurable degree to the greatness and wealth of the nation. Nobody can be found today to say the expansion policy then entered upon was unwise.

Since then we acquired, in 1819, the 60,000 square miles of Florida; in 1845, Texas, with 376,163 square miles; in 1848, New Mexico and California, with 268,242 square miles; in 1853, the Gadsden purchase from Mexico of 45,535 square miles; in 1867, Alaska, with 531,469 square miles.

The Philippines today are nearer in point of time and ease of communication than were those territories then. Fifty years ago California was distant from Washington a three months' journey by land, and six months by water, while Manila can be reached from the national capital in less than a month, and when a line of fast trans-Pacific steamers, similar to the present transatlantic lines, is established, as it is certain to be shortly, the capital of the archipelago will be brought within 15 days of Washington. Under such circumstances the reasons urged by the anti-expansionists are far less forceful now than when they were first put forward by the original obstructionists to national development and progress over 90 years ago. The people wisely decided in favor of expansion then; and there is no reason to believe the old spirit and enterprise and patriotism of America's sons will not take the same broad view today, and support the Republican administration in its expansion policy.

### Synopsis.

The Summer Normal in connection with the Ellyria Business college closes this week. It was a ten weeks' course, devoted to reviewing the common branches. Twenty-one were enrolled at the opening of the term, June 9. During the first half of the term twelve more had enrolled, making the whole number thirty-three. This is twice what we had expected. The large growth during the first part, we think, is the best evidence of thoroughness. Some of the brightest and best teachers of the county are among the number.

Mr. W. E. Crandall, principal of the Brownhelm High School; Mr. H. M. Ebert, principal of the Ellyria High School, and Messrs. J. L. Elicker, E. G. Brandt and C. A. Parker of the business college were the instructors. The topical or outline method was used. A series of Friday afternoon lectures were given upon various subjects of interest to the teachers.

The proprietors are so well pleased with the success of the present term that arrangements have been begun for next year's class. Messrs Crandall and Ebert have been engaged. An important feature of the next term will be a teacher's training class. Mr. Ebert will conduct this. His talks during the present term on school government were highly appreciated and will be recalled with much pleasure by those who heard them. A few of the higher studies will also be introduced. Judging from the inquiries already made, next year's class will be more than twice as large as this year's class.

"DeWitt's Little Early Bitters did me more good than all blood medicines and other pills," writes Geo. H. Jacobs, of Thompson, Conn. Prompt, pleasant, never gripe,—they cure constipation, arouse the torpid liver to action and give you clear blood, steady nerves, a clear brain and a hearty appetite. J. W. Houghton.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## JAMES M. DODGE.

Chairman Committee on Publicity National Export Exposition.

James Mapes Dodge, chairman of the committee on Publicity and Promotion of the National Export Exposition, first vice-chairman of the exposition committee of fifteen, and one of the board of directors, is a son of Mary Mapes Dodge, the famous editress and authoress, attended Cornell University, and served as apprentice with John Roach & Sons, proprietors of the Morgan Iron Works of New York, after which he went to Chicago, entering the employ of the Ewart Manufacturing Company.

After five years residence in Chicago he was transferred to Indianapolis and filled the position of general superintendent of the Indianapolis Malleable Iron Co., manufacturers of the Ewart link-belt, and a general line of malleable iron castings. Later he became associated with E. H. Burr, of Philadelphia, in the development of the link-belt industry, under the name of

## ON BOARD THE WARREN.

Letter from Clinton A. Cole, a Former Lodi Boy—Pleasant Surroundings in Camp.

On board the Warren.

May 12.

Dear father and mother:—One month ago to-day we left Baltimore, and though we have been traveling ever since, we are still about 1,000 miles from Manila. We travel about 320 per day, but it does not look as if we were going at all. We go to bed at night and when we get up in the morning, it looks as if we were in the same place.

We have passed two volcanoes since we left Honolulu. It is quite a sight to see steam and smoke coming out of the mountains away up in the clouds. We see sharks once in a while, but they do not follow steamships, for they are afraid of them. There are birds with us that have followed us all the way from San Francisco.

Honolulu is the place for me. Every house is in the shade of a big tree. Common wages are \$1.50 to \$2.00 per



James M. Dodge, Chairman Committee on Publicity, National Export Exposition, Philadelphia.

Burr & Dodge. This business grew to such proportions that it was desirable to have it incorporated, and as a result the Link-Belt Engineering Co., of which Mr. Dodge is president, was organized.

He is also president of the Dodge Coal Storage Co., a corporation that has installed the most extensive coal storage plants in the world; a director of the Narragansett Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Providence; a director of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works, Chester, Pa.; a member of the Union League Club, Germantown Cricket Club and Lawyer's Club of New York.

Mr. Dodge has always been a firm believer in expositions; not alone as a matter of local benefit and advertising, but on the broad American ground that they are directly or indirectly a boon to every section and every industry of the nation. Because of the novelty of the National Export Exposition, inasmuch as the products of this country alone will be on exhibition, Mr. Dodge thinks that it will be the most beneficial to American enterprise of any or all expositions held in the past.

### SPREADS LIKE WILDFIRE.

You can't keep a good thing down. News of it travels fast. When things are "the best," they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist of Bellevue, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Only 50 cents. Sold by Near & Wells, druggists; guaranteed.

day. What must be the pay of people in higher positions!

I do not find army rations so bad as some people imagine they are. I had for breakfast a slice of meat about the size of my hand, all the bread and potatoes I wanted and a cup of coffee.

We landed at Manila the 20th of May and pitched our tents in one of the parks. The rainy season has just set in, but I do not mind it much more than I do a good hard rain at home. I have a good waterproof tent, so I keep dry. The climate is fine. It gets pretty warm here about noon, but the nights are cool, just right to sleep.

My battery was not sent to the front, but placed in the government custom-house. I am one of the inspectors. We relieved the Oregon regiment and expect to stay here some time. Everything is nice. I work six hours a day. I am learning to talk Spanish. I have a good chance to learn it in the custom-house. There are ten banana trees back of our quarters and they hang full of fruit. When they get ripe, we won't do a thing. Talk about music on mandolins, the natives are "out of sight" with that kind of music.

Here is the place for any one who has \$500 to make a fortune. Some of the boys that are discharged stay here and go into business. For those here, it is the chance of a life-time.

Write as often as you can, and tell my friends to write. I would be glad to hear from anyone.

Clinton A. Cole.

Battery O, 10th Artillery, Manila, P. I.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Burns, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Near & Wells.